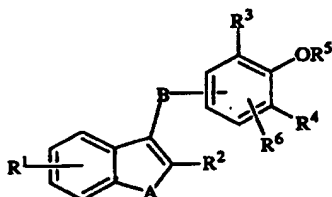




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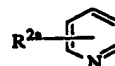
(54) Title: PHENYL OXO-ACETIC ACIDS USEFUL IN THE TREATMENT OF INSULIN RESISTANCE AND HYPERGLYCEMIA



(I)



(a)



(b)

(57) Abstract

This invention provides compounds of structural Formula (I) wherein A is O, S, or N; B is $-(CH_2)_m-$, $-CH(OH)-$, or carbonyl; R^1 is hydrogen, halogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, or trifluoromethyl; R^2 is alkyl of 1-18 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms, arylalkyl of 7-15 carbon atoms, Het-alkyl wherein the alkyl moiety is 1-6 carbon atoms; Het is (a) or (b); R^{2a} is alkylene of 1-3 carbon atoms; G is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen; R^3 , R^4 are each, independently, hydrogen, halogen, alkyl of 1-3 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms or a heterocyclic ring of 5 to 7 ring atom containing 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur; R^5 is hydrogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, $-CH(R^7)R^8$, $-C(CH_2)_nCO_2R^9$, $-C(CH_3)_2CO_2R^9$, $-CH(R^7)(CH_2)_nCO_2R^9$, or $CH(R^7)C_6H_4CO_2R^9$; R^6 is hydrogen, halogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, or arylalkyl of 7-15 carbon atoms; R^8 is $-CO_2R^{10}$, $-CONHR^{10}$, tetrazole, or $-PO_3$; R^9 and R^{10} are each, independently, hydrogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms, or arylalkyl of 7-15 carbon atoms; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, which are useful in treating metabolic disorders related to insulin resistance or hyperglycemia.

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PHENYL OXO-ACETIC ACIDS USEFUL IN THE TREATMENT OF INSULIN RESISTANCE AND HYPERGLYCEMIA

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5

The prevalence of insulin resistance in glucose intolerant subjects has long been recognized. Reaven et al (*American Journal of Medicine* 1976, 60, 80) used a continuous infusion of glucose and insulin (insulin/glucose clamp technique) and oral glucose tolerance tests to demonstrate that insulin resistance existed in a diverse group of nonobese, nonketotic subjects. These subjects ranged from borderline glucose tolerant to overt, fasting hyperglycemia. The diabetic groups in these studies included both insulin dependent (IDDM) and noninsulin dependent (NIDDM) subjects.

Coincident with sustained insulin resistance is the more easily determined hyperinsulinemia, which can be measured by accurate determination of circulating plasma insulin concentration in the plasma of subjects. Hyperinsulinemia can be present as a result of insulin resistance, such as is in obese and/or diabetic (NIDDM) subjects and/or glucose intolerant subjects, or in IDDM subjects, as a consequence of over injection of insulin compared with normal physiological release of the hormone by the endocrine pancreas.

The association of hyperinsulinemia with obesity and with ischemic diseases of the large blood vessels (e.g. atherosclerosis) has been well established by numerous experimental, clinical and epidemiological studies (summarized by Stout, *Metabolism* 1985, 34, 7, and in more detail by Pyorala et al, *Diabetes/Metabolism Reviews* 1987, 3, 463). Statistically significant plasma insulin elevations at 1 and 2 hours after oral glucose load correlates with an increased risk of coronary heart disease.

Since most of these studies actually excluded diabetic subjects, data relating the risk of atherosclerotic diseases to the diabetic condition are not as numerous, but point in the same direction as for nondiabetic subjects (Pyorala et al). However, the incidence of atherosclerotic diseases in morbidity and mortality statistics in the diabetic population exceeds that of the nondiabetic population (Pyorala et al; Jarrett *Diabetes/Metabolism Reviews* 1989, 5, 547; Harris et al, Mortality from diabetes, in *Diabetes in America* 1985).

The independent risk factors obesity and hypertension for atherosclerotic diseases are also associated with insulin resistance. Using a combination of insulin/glucose clamps, tracer glucose infusion and indirect calorimetry, it has been

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demonstrated that the insulin resistance of essential hypertension is located in peripheral tissues (principally muscle) and correlates directly with the severity of hypertension (DeFronzo and Ferrannini, *Diabetes Care* 1991, 14, 173). In hypertension of the obese, insulin resistance generates hyperinsulinemia, which is recruited as a mechanism to
5 limit further weight gain via thermogenesis, but insulin also increases renal sodium reabsorption and stimulates the sympathetic nervous system in kidneys, heart, and vasculature, creating hypertension.

It is now appreciated that insulin resistance is usually the result of a defect in the insulin receptor signaling system, at a site post binding of insulin to the receptor.
10 Accumulated scientific evidence demonstrating insulin resistance in the major tissues which respond to insulin (muscle, liver, adipose), strongly suggests that a defect in insulin signal transduction resides at an early step in this cascade, specifically at the insulin receptor kinase activity, which appears to be diminished (reviewed by Haring, *Diabetologia* 1991, 34, 848).

15 Protein-tyrosine phosphatases (PTPases) play an important role in the regulation of phosphorylation of proteins. The interaction of insulin with its receptor leads to phosphorylation of certain tyrosine molecules within the receptor protein, thus activating the receptor kinase. PTPases dephosphorylate the activated insulin receptor, attenuating the tyrosine kinase activity. PTPases can also modulate post-receptor
20 signaling by catalyzing the dephosphorylation of cellular substrates of the insulin receptor kinase. The enzymes that appear most likely to closely associate with the insulin receptor and therefore, most likely to regulate the insulin receptor kinase activity, include PTP1B, LAR, PTPa and SH-PTP2 (B. J. Goldstein, *J. Cellular Biochemistry* 1992, 48, 33; B. J. Goldstein, *Receptor* 1993, 3, 1-15; F. Ahmad and
25 B. J. Goldstein *Biochim. Biophys Acta* 1995, 1248, 57-69).

McGuire et al. (*Diabetes* 1991, 40, 939), demonstrated that nondiabetic glucose intolerant subjects possessed significantly elevated levels of PTPase activity in muscle tissue vs. normal subjects, and that insulin infusion failed to suppress PTPase activity as it did in insulin sensitive subjects.

30 Meyerovitch et al (*J. Clinical Invest.* 1989, 84, 976) observed significantly increased PTPase activity in the livers of two rodent models of IDDM, the genetically diabetic BB rat, and the STZ-induced diabetic rat. Sredy et al (*Metabolism*, 44, 1074, 1995) observed similar increased PTPase activity in the livers of obese, diabetic ob/ob mice, a genetic rodent model of NIDDM.

35 The compounds of this invention have been shown to inhibit PTPases derived from rat liver microsomes and human-derived recombinant PTPase-1B (hPTP-1B) in

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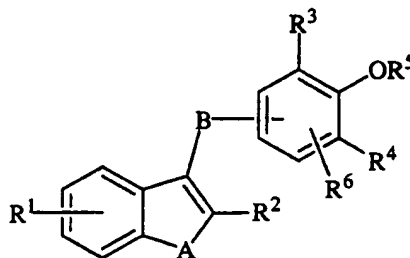
vitro. They are useful in the treatment of insulin resistance associated with obesity, glucose intolerance, diabetes mellitus, hypertension and ischemic diseases of the large and small blood vessels.

- 5 Eur. Pat. Appl. 425359 A1 discloses the preparation of 3-benzoylbenzofuran derivatives as cardiovascular drug intermediates. Czech. Patent 265559 B1 discloses a process for preparing 2-ethyl-3-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxybenzoyl) coumarone as an uricosuric agent. Fodor discloses 2-Ethyl-3-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxybenzoyl)benzofuran [HU 18236 (1980)].

10

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

This invention provides a compound of formula I having the structure



15

I

wherein:

A is O, S, or N;

- 20 B is $-(CH_2)_m-$, $-CH(OH)-$, or carbonyl;

R^1 is hydrogen, nitro, halogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, or trifluoromethyl;

R^2 is alkyl of 1-18 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms, arylalkyl of 7-15 carbon atoms, Het-alkyl wherein the alkyl moiety is 1-6 carbon atoms;



R^{2a} is alkylene of 1-3 carbon atoms;

G is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen;

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- R^3, R^4 are each, independently, hydrogen, halogen, alkyl of 1-3 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms or a heterocyclic ring of 5 to 7 ring atom containing 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur;
- R^5 is hydrogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, $-\text{CH}(R^7)R^8$, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CO}_2R^9$,
5 $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}_2R^9$, $-\text{CH}(R^7)(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CO}_2R^9$, or $\text{CH}(R^7)\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2R^9$;
- R^6 is hydrogen, halogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, or $-\text{OR}^5$;
 $m = 1-6$;
 $n = 1-6$;
- R^7 is hydrogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms, or arylalkyl of
10 7-15 carbon atoms;
- R^8 is $-\text{CO}_2R^{10}$, $-\text{CONHR}^{10}$, tetrazole, or $-\text{PO}_3\text{H}_2$;
- R^9 and R^{10} are each, independently, hydrogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms, or arylalkyl of 7-15 carbon atoms;
- or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, which are useful in treating metabolic
15 disorders related to insulin resistance or hyperglycemia.

- Pharmaceutically acceptable salts can be formed from organic and inorganic acids, for example, acetic, propionic, lactic, citric, tartaric, succinic, fumaric, maleic, malonic, mandelic, malic, phthalic, hydrochloric, hydrobromic, phosphoric, nitric,
20 sulfuric, methanesulfonic, naphthalenesulfonic, benzenesulfonic, toluenesulfonic, camphorsulfonic, and similarly known acceptable acids when a compound of this invention contains a basic moiety. Salts may also be formed from organic and inorganic bases, preferably alkali metal salts, for example, sodium, lithium, or potassium, when a compound of this invention contains a carboxylate or phenolic
25 moiety, or similar moiety capable of forming base addition salts.

- Alkyl includes both straight chain as well as branched moieties. Halogen means bromine, chlorine, fluorine, and iodine. It is preferred that the aryl portion of the aryl or aralkyl substituent is a phenyl, naphthyl or 1,4-benzodioxan-5-yl group; with phenyl
30 being most preferred. The aryl moiety may be optionally mono-, di-, or tri- substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, trifluoromethyl, halogen, alkoxycarbonyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, alkylamino of 1-6 carbon atoms, and dialkylamino in which each of the alkyl

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groups is of 1-6 carbon atoms, nitro, cyano, -CO₂H, alkylcarbonyloxy of 2-7 carbon atoms, and alkylcarbonyl of 2-7 carbon atoms.

The compounds of this invention may contain an asymmetric carbon atom and some of the compounds of this invention may contain one or more asymmetric centers and may thus give rise to optical isomers and diastereomers. While shown without respect to stereochemistry in Formula I, the present invention includes such optical isomers and diastereomers; as well as the racemic and resolved, enantiomerically pure R and S stereoisomers; as well as other mixtures of the R and S stereoisomers and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Preferred compounds of this invention are those compounds of Formula I, wherein

R¹ is hydrogen or halogen;

R² is alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms or aralkyl of 7-15 carbon atoms;

R³ and R⁴ are halogen; and

m = 1;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

More preferred compounds of the present invention are set forth below:

Example 1. (2-ethyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone

Example 2. [2,6-dibromo-4-(2-ethyl-benzofuran-3-carbonyl)-phenoxy]-acetic acid

Example 3. 2,6-dibromo-4-(2-ethyl-benzofuran-3-yl-methyl)-phenol

Example 4. (3,5-dibromo-2,4-dihydroxy-phenyl)-(2-ethyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-methanone

Example 5. [2,6-dibromo-4-(2-butyl-benzofuran-3-carbonyl)-phenoxy]-acetic acid

Example 6. (2-butyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(3,5-dibromo-4-dihydroxy-phenyl)-methanone

Example 7. [2,6-dibromo-4-(2-butyl-benzofuran-3-ylmethyl)-phenoxy]-acetic acid

Example 8. (2-ethyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(2,4,6-tribromo-3-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone

Example 9. (2-benzyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(4-hydroxy-3,5-diiodo-phenyl)-methanone

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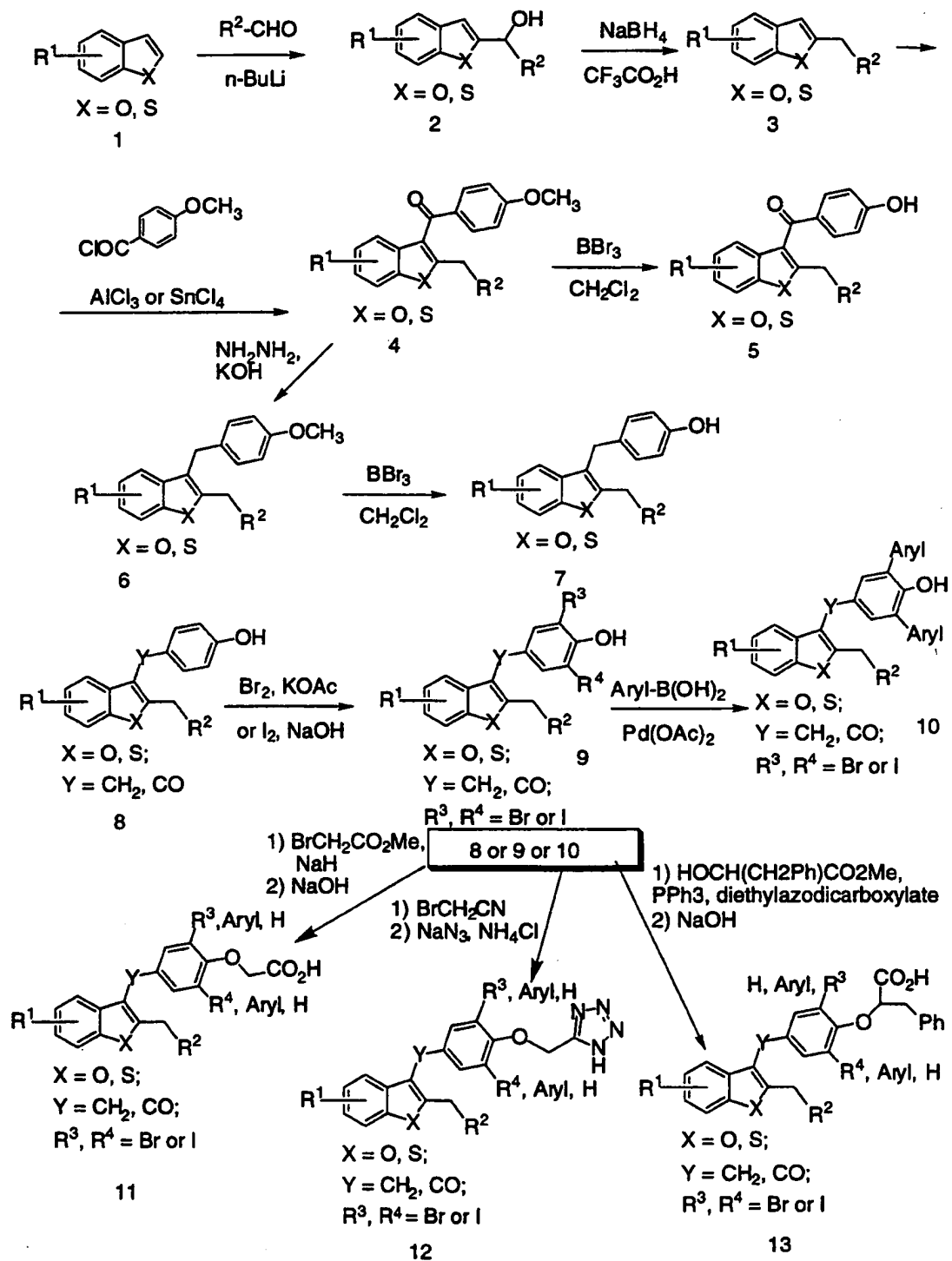
- Example 10. [4-(2-benzyl-benzofuran-3-carbonyl)-2,6-dibromo-phenoxy]-acetic acid
- 5 Example 11. (2-benzyl-benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone
- Example 12. [4-(2-benzyl- benzo[b]thiophen -3-carbonyl)-2,6-dibromo-phenoxy]-acetic acid
- 10 Example 13. (5-chloro-2-ethyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone
- Example 14. (2-benzyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone
- 15 Example 15. (3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxy-phenyl)-(2-phenethyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-methanone
- Example 16. (2-butyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(4-hydroxy-3,5-diiodo-phenyl)-methanone
- 20 Example 17. [4-(2-benzyl- benzofuran -3-carbonyl)-2,6-diiodo-phenoxy]-acetic acid
- Example 18. (2-ethyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(4-hydroxy-3,5-diiodo-phenyl)-methanone
- Example 19. [2,6-dibromo-4-(2-phenethyl-benzofuran-3-carbonyl)-phenoxy]-acetic acid
- 25 acid
- Example 20. [2,6-dibromo-4-(5-chloro-2-ethyl-1-benzofuran-3-carbonyl)-phenoxy]-acetic acid
- 30 Example 21. [4-(2-benzyl-benzo[b]thiophene-3-carbonyl)-2,6-dibromo-phenoxy-methyl]-phosphonic acid
- Example 22. (R)-2-[2,6-dibromo-4-(2-butyl-benzofuran-3-carbonyl)-phenoxy]-3-phenyl-propionic acid
- 35 Example 23. (R)-2-[2,6-dibromo-4-(2-butyl-benzofuran-3-ylmethyl)-phenoxy]-3-phenyl-propionic acid

40 The compounds of this invention were prepared according to the following scheme from commercially available starting materials or starting materials which can be

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prepared using literature procedures. Scheme I shows the preparation of representative compounds of this invention.

Scheme I



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In Scheme I, commercially available benzofurans and benzothiophenes (1) can be lithiated at 2-position with alkyllithium reagents which upon treatment with aldehydes R^2 -CHO produces alcohols (2) [ref. Org. React. 1979, volume 26]. Reduction of alcohols (2) with sodium borohydride and trifluoroacetic acid [ref. Syn. Comm. 1990, 20, 487-493] afforded compounds (3). Compounds (3) can be treated with acyl-chlorides using the Friedel-Crafts protocol [Friedel-Crafts and Related Reactions, Wiley Interscience, New York, 1963-1965] to produce ketones (4). Ketones can be reduced to compounds (6) using the Wolff-Kishner protocol [ref. Org. Reactions, 1948, volume 4]. Compound (4) and (6) can be demethylated with BBr_3 [ref. J. Org. Chem. 1974, 39, 1427-1429] to produce phenols (5) and (7). Phenols (5) and (7) can be brominated with bromine and potassium acetate in acetic acid or iodinated with iodine in the presence of sodium hydroxide to produce the brominated or iodinated compounds (9). Compounds (9) can be coupled with aromatic or heteroaromatic boronic acids in the presence of palladium catalysts [Suzuki protocol; ref. Syn. Comm. 1981, 11, 513-519] to produce terphenyls (10). Compounds (5), (7), (9), and (10) can be used to produce the desired products (11-13). First, compounds (5), (7), and (9) can be alkylated with methyl bromoacetate in the presence of sodium hydride, to produce oxo-acetic acids methyl esters, that can be saponified with sodium hydroxide to produce the oxo-acetic acids (11). Secondly, compounds (5), (7), and (9) can be alkylated with bromoacetonitrile to produce oxo-acetonitrile, that upon treatment with sodium azide and ammonium chloride produce tetrazoles (12). Thirdly, compounds (5), (7), and (9) can be treated with 2-hydroxy carboxylates (for example 3-phenyllactic acid) using the Mitsunobu protocol [ref. *Synthesis*. 1981, 1-27] to produce oxo-acetates, that can be saponified with sodium hydroxide to afford oxo-acetic acids (13).

The compounds of this invention are useful in treating metabolic disorders related to insulin resistance or hyperglycemia, typically associated with obesity or glucose intolerance. The compounds of this invention are therefore, particularly useful in the treatment or inhibition of type II diabetes. The compounds of this invention are also useful in modulating glucose levels in disorders such as type I diabetes.

The ability of compounds of this invention to treat or inhibit disorders related to insulin resistance or hyperglycemia was established with representative compounds of this invention in the following two standard pharmacological test procedures which measure the inhibition of PTPase.

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Inhibition of tri-phosphorylated insulin receptor dodecaphosphopeptide dephosphorylation by rat hepatic protein-tyrosine phosphatases (PTPases)

This standard pharmacological test procedure assess the inhibition of rat hepatic
5 microsomal PTPase activity using, as substrate, the phosphotyrosyl dodecapeptide corresponding to the 1142-1153 insulin receptor kinase domain, phosphorylated on the 1146, 1150 and 1151 tyrosine residues. The procedure used and results obtained are briefly outlined below.

- 10 Preparation of Microsomal Fraction: Rats (Male Sprague-Dawley rats (Charles River, Kingston, NY) weighing 100-150 g, maintained on standard rodent chow (Purina)) are sacrificed by asphyxiation with CO₂ and bilateral thoracotomy. The liver is removed and washed in cold 0.85% (w/v) saline and weighed. The tissue is homogenized on ice in 10 volumes of Buffer A and the microsomes are isolated essentially as described by
15 Meyerovitch J, Rothenberg P, Shechter Y, Bonner-Weir S, Kahn CR. Vanadate normalizes hyperglycemia in two mouse models of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. *J Clin Invest* 1991; 87:1286-1294 and Alberts B, Bray D, Lewis J, Raff M, Roberts K, Watson JD, editors. *Molecular biology of the cell*. New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1989 with minor modifications. The liver homogenate is filtered
20 through silk to remove any remaining tissue debris and then is centrifuged at 10,000xg for 20 minutes at 40C. The supernatant is decanted and centrifuged at 100,000xg for 60 minutes at 40C. The pellet, microsomes and small vesicles, is resuspended and lightly homogenized in : 20 mM TRIS-HCl (pH 7.4), 50 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 250 mM sucrose, 2 mM EDTA, 10 mM EGTA, 2 mM AEBSF, 0.1 mM TLCK, 0.1 mM
25 TPCK, 0.5 mM benzamidine, 25 ug/ml leupeptin, 5 ug/ml pepstatin A, 5 ug/ml;H5B antipain, 5 ug/ml chymostatin, 10 ug/ml aprotinin (Buffer A), to a final concentration of approximately 850 ug protein/ml. Protein concentration is determined by the Pierce Coomassie Plus Protein Assay using crystalline bovine serum albumin as a standard (Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, IL).

30

- Measurement of PTPase activity: The malachite green-ammonium molybdate method, as described by Lanzetta PA, Alvarez LJ, Reinach PS, Candia OA was used. An improved assay for nanomolar amounts of inorganic phosphate. *Anal. Biochem.* 1979;100:95-97, and adapted for the platereader, is used for the nanomolar detection of
35 liberated phosphate by rat hepatic microsomal PTPases. The test procedure uses, as substrate, a dodecaphosphopeptide custom synthesized by AnaSpec, Inc. (San Jose,

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- CA). The peptide, TRDIYETDYYRK, corresponding to the 1142-1153 catalytic domain of the insulin receptor, is tyrosine phosphorylated on the 1146, 1150 and 1151 tyrosine residues. The microsomal fraction (83.25 ul) is preincubated for 10 min at 37deg.C with or without test compound (6.25ul) and 305.5 ul of the 81.83 mM HEPES reaction buffer, pH 7.4. Peptide substrate, 10.5 ul at a final concentration of 50 μ M, is equilibrated to 37deg.C in a LABLINE Multi-Blok heater equipped with a titerplate adapter. The preincubated microsomal preparation (39.5 ul) with or without drug is added to initiate the dephosphorylation reaction, which proceeds at 37deg.C for 30 min. The reaction is terminated by the addition of 200 ul of the malachite green-ammonium molybdate-Tween 20 stopping reagent (MG/AM/Tw). The stopping reagent consists of 3 parts 0.45% malachite green hydrochloride, 1 part 4.2% ammonium molybdate tetrahydrate in 4 N HCl and 0.5% Tween 20. Sample blanks are prepared by the addition of 200 ul MG/AM/Tw to substrate and followed by 39.5 ul of the preincubated membrane with or without drug. The color is allowed to develop at room temperature for 30 min and the sample absorbances are determined at 650 nm using a platereader (Molecular Devices). Samples and blanks are prepared in quadruplicates. Screening activity of 50 μ M (final) drug is accessed for inhibition of microsomal PTPases.
- Calculations:** PTPase activities, based on a potassium phosphate standard curve, are expressed as nmoles of phosphate released/min/mg protein. Test compound PTPase inhibition is calculated as percent of control. A four parameter non-linear logistic regression of PTPase activities using SAS release 6.08, PROC NLIN, is used for determining IC₅₀ values of test compounds. All compounds were administered at a concentration of 50 μ M. The following results were obtained using representative compounds of this invention.

Example	IC ₅₀ (μ M)	% Change from Control at 50 μ M
1	70.1	
2		-25
3		-34
4	34.3	
5	31.2	
6	24.2	

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Example	IC ₅₀ (μM)	% Change from Control at 50 μM
7	22.7	
8	17.5	
9	22.7	
10	36	
11	33.9	
12	27.8	
13	27.1	
14	27.8	
15	20.5	
16	15.3	
17	28.4	
18	30.7	
19	26.3	
20	40.4	
21	34.5	
22		-77
23		-85
phenylarsine oxide (Reference)		-57

Inhibition of Tri-Phosphorylated Insulin Receptor Dodecaphosphopeptide
Dephosphorylation by hPTP1B

5

This standard pharmacological test procedure assess the inhibition of recombinant rat protein tyrosine phosphatase, PTP1B, activity using, as substrate, the phosphotyrosyl dodecapeptide corresponding to the 1142-1153 insulin receptor kinase domain, phosphorylated on the 1146, 1150 and 1151 tyrosine residues. The procedure
10 used and results obtained are briefly described below.

Human recombinant PTP1B was prepared as described by Goldstein (see Goldstein et al. *Mol. Cell. Biochem.* 109, 107, 1992). The enzyme preparation used

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was in microtubes containing 500-700 µg/ml protein in 33 mM Tris-HCl, 2 mM EDTA, 10% glycerol and 10 mM 2-mercaptoethanol.

Measurement of PTPase activity. The malachite green-ammonium molybdate method, as described (Lanzetta et al. *Anal. Biochem.* 100, 95, 1979) and adapted for a
5 plate reader, is used for the nanomolar detection of liberated phosphate by recombinant PTP1B. The test procedure uses, as substrate, a dodecaphosphopeptide custom synthesized by AnaSpec, Inc. (San Jose, CA). the peptide, TRDIYETDYYRK, corresponding to the 1142-1153 catalytic domain of the insulin receptor, is tyrosine
10 phosphorylated on the 1146, 1150, and 1151 tyrosine residues. The recombinant rPTP1B is diluted with buffer (pH 7.4, containing 33 mM Tris-HCl, 2 mM EDTA and 50 mM b-mercaptoethanol) to obtain an approximate activity of 1000-2000 nmoles/min/mg protein. The diluted enzyme (83.25 µL) is preincubated for 10 min at
15 37°C with or without test compound (6.25 µL) and 305.5 µL of the 81.83 mM HEPES reaction buffer, pH 7.4 peptide substrate, 10.5 µL at a final concentration of 50 mM, and is equilibrated to 37°C. in a LABLINE Multi-Blok heater equipped with a titerplate adapter. The preincubated recombinant enzyme preparation (39.5 µL) with or without drug is added to initiate the dephosphorylation reaction, which proceeds at
20 37°C for 30 min. The reaction is terminated by the addition of 200 µL of the malachite green-ammonium molybdate-Tween 20 stopping reagent (MG/AM/Tw). The stopping reagent consists of 3 parts 0.45% malachite green hydrochloride, 1 part 4.2% ammonium molybdate tetrahydrate in 4 N HCl and 0.5% Tween 20. Sample blanks are prepared by the addition of 200 µL MG/AM/Tw to substrate and followed by 39.5 µL of the preincubated recombinant enzyme with or without drug. The color is allowed to
25 develop at room temperature for 30 min. and the sample absorbances are determined at 650 nm using a plate reader (Molecular Devices). Sample and blanks are prepared in quadruplicates.

Calculations: PTPase activities, based on a potassium phosphate standard curve, are
30 expressed as nmoles of phosphate released/min/mg protein. Inhibition of recombinant PTP1B by test compounds is calculated as percent of phosphatase control. A four parameter non-linear logistic regression of PTPase activities using SAS release 6.08, PROC NLIN, is used for determining IC₅₀ values of test compounds. The following results were obtained.

35

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Example	% change from control at 10 μ M	IC ₅₀ (μ M)
1		25.8 (rPTP1B)
2	-30 (rPTP1B)	
3	-74 (rPTP1B)	
4	-64 (rPTP1B)	
5	-78 (rPTP1B)	
6	-90 (rPTP1B)	
7	-99 (rPTP1B)	
7		1.4 (hPTP1B)
8	-61 (rPTP1B)	
9	-99 (rPTP1B)	
10	-75 (rPTP1B)	
11		3.97 (rPTP1B)
11		1.94 (hPTP1B)
12	-88 (rPTP1B)	
13	-64 (rPTP1B)	
14	-81 (rPTP1B)	
15		2.6 (rPTP1B)
16		0.19 (rPTP1B)
16		2.6 (hPTP1B)
17	-97 (rPTP1B)	
18	-60 (rPTP1B)	
19	-53 (rPTP1B)	
20	-34 (rPTP1B)	
21	-35 (rPTP1B)	
22		1.15 (hPTP1B)
23		0.87 (hPTP1B)
Phenylarsine oxide (reference standard)	39.7	
Sodium orthovanadate (reference standard)	244.8	
Ammonium molybdate tetrahydrate (reference standard)	8.7	

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The blood glucose lowering activity of representative compounds of this invention were demonstrated in an *in vivo* standard procedure using diabetic (ob/ob) mice. The procedures used and results obtained are briefly described below.

5 The non-insulin dependent diabetic (NIDDM) syndrome can be typically characterizes by obesity, hyperglycemia, abnormal insulin secretion, hyperinsulinemia and insulin resistance. The genetically obese-hyperglycemic ob/ob mouse exhibits many of these metabolic abnormalities and is thought to be a useful model to search for hypoglycemic agents to treat NIDDM [Coleman, D.: Diabetologia 14: 141-148, 1978].

10 In each test procedure, mice [Male or female ob/ob (C57 Bl/6J) and their lean littermates (ob/+ or +/+, Jackson Laboratories) ages 2 to 5 months (10 to 65 g)] of a similar age were randomized according to body weight into 4 groups of 10 mice. The mice were housed 5 per cage and are maintained on normal rodent chow with water ad libitum. Mice received test compound daily by gavage (suspended in 0.5 ml of 0.5% methyl cellulose); dissolved in the drinking water; or admixed in the diet. The dose of
15 compounds given ranges from 2.5 to 200 mg/kg body weight/day. The dose is calculated based on the fed weekly body weight and is expressed as active moiety. The positive control, ciglitazone (5-(4-(1-methylcyclohexylmethoxy)benzyl)-2,4-dione, see Chang, A., Wyse, B., Gilchrist, B., Peterson, T. and Diani, A. Diabetes 32: 830-838, 1983.) was given at a dose of 100 mg/kg/day, which produces a significant lowering
20 in plasma glucose. Control mice received vehicle only.

On the morning of Day 4, 7 or 14 two drops of blood (approximately 50 ul) were collected into sodium fluoride containing tubes either from the tail vein or after decapitation. For those studies in which the compound was administered daily by gavage the blood samples were collected two hours after compound administration.
25 The plasma was isolated by centrifugation and the concentration of glucose is measured enzymatically on an Abbott V.P. Analyzer.

For each mouse, the percentage change in plasma glucose on Day 4, 7 or 14 is calculated relative to the mean plasma glucose of the vehicle treated mice. Analysis of variance followed by Dunett's Comparison Test (one-tailed) are used to estimate the
30 significant difference between the plasma glucose values from the control group and the individual compound treated groups (CMS SAS Release 5.18).

The results shown in the table below shows that the compounds of this invention are antihyperglycemic agents as they lower blood glucose levels in diabetic
35 mice.

- 15 -

Example	Dose (mg/Kg)	% Change Glucose from Vehicle	% Change Insulin from Vehicle
1	100	-44.6 ^{ac}	-89.5
2	100	-48.1	-78.2
3	100	-6.2a	-56.6
4	100	-19.8a	-61.8
5	100	-20.1	-54.8
6	100	-40.6	-70.4
7	100	-29.4	-13.1a
8	100	-3.3a	-31.2
9	100	-37.1	-73.7
10	100	-17.7a	-70.0
11	100	-30.3	-53.2
12	100	-30.7	-60.7
13	100	-12a	-74.5
14	100	-36.8	-40.7a
15	100	-32.8	-10.3a
16	100	-51.8	-73.7
18	100	-39.6	-83.6
Ciglitazone (reference standard)	100	-43	-39

a - no significant activity ($p < 0.05$) at this dose.

Based on the results obtained in the standard pharmacological test procedures, representative compounds of this invention have been shown to inhibit PTPase activity and lower blood glucose levels in diabetic mice, and are therefore useful in treating metabolic disorders related to insulin resistance or hyperglycemia, typically associated with obesity or glucose intolerance. More particularly, the compounds of this invention are useful in the treatment or inhibition of type II diabetes, and in modulating glucose levels in disorders such as type I diabetes. As used herein, the term modulating means maintaining glucose levels within clinically normal ranges.

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Effective administration of these compounds may be given at a daily dosage of from about 1 mg/kg to about 250 mg/kg, and may given in a single dose or in two or more divided doses. Such doses may be administered in any manner useful in directing the active compounds herein to the recipient's bloodstream, including orally, via
5 implants, parenterally (including intravenous, intraperitoneal and subcutaneous injections), rectally, vaginally, and transdermally. For the purposes of this disclosure, transdermal administrations are understood to include all administrations across the surface of the body and the inner linings of bodily passages including epithelial and mucosal tissues. Such administrations may be carried out using the present
10 compounds, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, in lotions, creams, foams, patches, suspensions, solutions, and suppositories (rectal and vaginal).

Oral formulations containing the active compounds of this invention may comprise any conventionally used oral forms, including tablets, capsules, buccal forms,
15 troches, lozenges and oral liquids, suspensions or solutions. Capsules may contain mixtures of the active compound(s) with inert fillers and/or diluents such as the pharmaceutically acceptable starches (e.g. corn, potato or tapioca starch), sugars, artificial sweetening agents, powdered celluloses, such as crystalline and microcrystalline celluloses, flours, gelatins, gums, etc. Useful tablet formulations may
20 be made by conventional compression, wet granulation or dry granulation methods and utilize pharmaceutically acceptable diluents, binding agents, lubricants, disintegrants, suspending or stabilizing agents, including, but not limited to, magnesium stearate, stearic acid, talc, sodium lauryl sulfate, microcrystalline cellulose, carboxymethylcellulose calcium, polyvinylpyrrolidone, gelatin, alginic acid, acacia
25 gum, , xanthan gum, sodium citrate, complex silicates, calcium carbonate, glycine, dextrin, sucrose, sorbitol, dicalcium phosphate, calcium sulfate, lactose, kaolin, mannitol, sodium chloride, talc, dry starches and powdered sugar. Oral formulations herein may utilize standard delay or time release formulations to alter the absorption of the active compound(s). Suppository formulations may be made from traditional
30 materials, including cocoa butter, with or without the addition of waxes to alter the suppository's melting point, and glycerin. Water soluble suppository bases, such as polyethylene glycols of various molecular weights, may also be used.

It is understood that the dosage, regimen and mode of administration of these
35 compounds will vary according to the malady and the individual being treated and will be subject to the judgment of the medical practitioner involved. It is preferred that the

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administration of one or more of the compounds herein begin at a low dose and be increased until the desired effects are achieved.

5 The following procedures describe the preparation of representative examples of this invention.

Example 1

(2-Ethyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone

This compound was obtained from Sigma Chemicals.

10

Example 2

[2,6-dibromo-4-(2-ethyl-benzofuran-3-carbonyl)-phenoxy]-acetic acid

tert-Butyl bromoacetate (0.57 mL, 3.54 mmol) was added dropwise into a mixture of (2-ethyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone (1.0 g, 2.36 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.98 g, 7.08 mmol), and N,N-dimethylformamide (10 mL). The mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 3 hours, poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄. Evaporation gave a yellow oil (1.4 g) which was taken in dichloromethane (50 mL) and treated with trifluoroacetic acid (5 mL) for 10 hours. The volatiles were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on acidic silica gel (hexane/EtoAc 1:1) to give a white solid (0.82 g, 42% yield): mp 135-137; MS *m/e* 480 M⁺; Analysis for: C₁₉H₁₄Br₂O₅ Calc'd: C, 47.33; H, 2.93 Found: C, 47.25; H, 2.91

20

Example 3

2,6-Dibromo-4-(2-ethyl-benzofuran-3-yl-methyl)-phenol

tert-Butyldimethylsilyl chloride was added in to a mixture of (2-ethyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone (10.0 g, 23.58 mmol), imidazole (1.6 g, 23.58 mmol), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (100 mg) and N,N-dimethylformamide (100 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 hours, poured into water, and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄. Evaporation gave an oil (11.5 g) which was taken in MeOH (100 mL) and treated with sodium borohydride (0.96 g, 25.65 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours poured into water and extracted with ethyl ether. The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄. Evaporation gave a residue (10.5 g) which was taken in dichloromethane (100 mL) and treated at 0 °C with triethylsilane (6.21 mL, 38.9 mmol) and trifluoroacetic acid (10 mL). After stirring for 30 minutes the volatiles were removed in

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vacuo and the residue was treated with hydrofluoric acid (5.0 mL) in acetonitrile (50 mL) at 80 °C for 5 hours. The volatiles were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate 10:1) to give a white solid (6.5 g, 37% yield): mp 87-88; MS *m/e* 408 M⁺;

5

Example 4

(3,5-Dibromo-2,4-dihydroxy-phenyl)-(2-ethyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-methanone

A solution of bromine (0.73 mL, 14.2 mmol) in acetic acid (3 mL) was added to a solution of the known compound (2,4-dihydroxy-phenyl)-(2-ethyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-methanone (CA reg. no. 90908-66-0) (2.0 g, 7.08 mmol) in 6:1 acetic acid: water (14 mL). The reaction mixture was added to water (200 mL) and filtered to provide the title compound as a tan solid (2.7 g, 87%): mp 150-151; MS *m/e* 438 M⁺;

10

Analysis for: C₁₇H₁₂Br₂O₄ Calc'd: C, 46.39; H, 2.75 Found: C, 45.95; H, 2.66

15

Example 5

[2,6-Dibromo-4-(2-butyl-benzofuran-3-carbonyl)-phenoxy]-acetic acid

This compound was prepared from (2-butyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone and *tert*-butyl bromoacetate in substantially the same manner, as described in Example 2, and was obtained as an off-white solid, mp 92-94°C; MS *m/e* 508 (M⁺);

20

Analysis for: C₂₁H₁₈Br₂O₅ Calc'd: C, 49.44; H, 3.56 Found: C, 47.24; H, 3.59

Example 6

(2-Butyl-benzofuran-3-yl) - (3,5-dibromo-4-dihydroxy-phenyl) -methanone

Bromine (3.49 mL) was added dropwise into a mixture of 2-n-butyl-3-(hydroxy-benzoyl)benzo[b]furan (10.0 g, 34.0 mmol) acetic acid (50 mL) and H₂O (10 mL). The mixture was stirred for 12 hours and poured into water. The precipitated solid was filtered and dried to give a white solid (11.2 g, 71% yield) : mp 95-97; MS *m/e* 450 M⁺; Analysis for: C₁₉H₁₆Br₂O₃ x 0.8 H₂O Calc'd: C, 48.89; H, 3.80 Found: C, 48.83; H, 3.37

30

Example 7

2,6-Dibromo-4-(2-butyl-benzofuran-3-ylmethyl)-phenoxy]-acetic acid

This compound was prepared from 2,6-dibromo-4-(2-ethyl-benzofuran-3-yl-methyl)-phenol and *tert*-butyl bromoacetate in substantially the same manner, as described in

35

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Example 2, and was obtained as an off-white solid, mp 118-119 °C; MS *m/e* 494 (*M*⁺); Analysis for: C₂₁H₂₀Br₂O₄ Calc'd: C, 50.83; H, 4.06 Found: C, 50.46; H, 3.94

Example 8

5 (2-Ethyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(2,4,6-tribromo-3-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone

This compound was prepared from (2-ethyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(3-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone and bromine in substantially the same manner, as described in Example 6, and was obtained as a white solid, mp 153-154 °C; MS *m/e* 517 (*M-H*)⁺; Analysis for: C₁₇H₁₁Br₃O₃ Calc'd: C, 40.52; H, 2.20 Found: C, 40.12; H, 2.07

10

Example 9

(2-Benzyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(4-hydroxy-3,5-diiodo-phenyl)-methanone

A solution of (2-benzyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone (2.48 g, 7.55 mmol) in sodium hydroxide (1.2 g) and water (113 mL) was added dropwise into a mixture of iodine (4.22 g), sodium iodide (2.75 g) and water (113 mL). The new mixture was stirred at 65 °C for 3 hours. The mixture was poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄. Evaporation and purification by flash chromatography (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate 6:4) gave a tan solid (1.92 g, 4% yield): mp 153-154 °C; MS *m/e* 580 (*M*⁺);

20 Analysis for: C₂₂H₁₄I₂O₃ Calc'd: C, 45.55; H, 2.43 Found: C, 46.23; H, 2.36

Example 10

[4-(2-Benzyl-benzofuran-3-carbonyl)-2,6-dibromo-phenoxy]-acetic acid

This compound was prepared from (2-benzyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone and methyl bromoacetate in substantially the same manner, as described in Example 20, and was obtained as an off-white solid, mp 165-167 °C; MS *m/e* 544 (*M*)⁺;

25 Analysis for: C₂₄H₁₆Br₂O₅ Calc'd: C, 52.97; H, 2.96 Found: C, 52.74; H, 2.94

30

Example 11

(2-Benzyl-benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone

The known compound, 2-benzyl-benzo[b]thiophene (CA reg. no. 3407-15-6) was acylated with one equivalent of anisoyl chloride using one equivalent of a tin (IV) chloride promoter in carbon disulfide solvent to afford (2-benzyl-benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-methanone (85% yield). This compound was demethylated using six equivalents of pyridinium hydrocholoride at 228 °C to afford (2-benzyl-

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benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone (90% yield). This compound was brominated according to the procedure in Example 4 to afford the title compound as a white solid (95%yield): mp 155.5-156.5; ; MS *m/e* 500 (M)⁺;

Analysis for: C₂₂H₁₄Br₂O₂S Calc'd: C, 52.61; H, 2.80 Found: C, 52.43; H, 2.71

5

Example 12

[4-(2-Benzyl- benzo[b]thiophen -3-carbonyl)-2,6-dibromo-phenoxy]-acetic acid

This compound was prepared from (2-benzyl-benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone and methyl bromoacetate in substantially the same manner, as described in Example 20, and was obtained as an off-white solid, mp 162-163 °C; MS *m/e* 558 (M)⁺;

10

Analysis for: C₂₄H₁₆Br₂O₄S Calc'd: C, 51.45; H, 2.88 Found: C, 51.15; H, 2.71

Example 13

(5-Chloro-2-ethyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone

This compound was prepared from (5-chloro-2ethyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone and bromine in substantially the same manner, as described in Example 6, and was obtained as a white solid, mp 126-128 °C; MS *m/e* 454.9 (M-H)⁺;

20

Analysis for: C₁₇H₁₁Br₂ClO₃ Calc'd: C, 44.53; H, 2.42 Found: C, 44.35; H, 2.13

Example 14

(2-Benzyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone

This compound was prepared from (2-benzyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone and bromine in substantially the same manner, as described in Example 6, and was obtained as an off-white solid, mp 156-158 °C; MS *m/e* 484 (M)⁺;

25

Analysis for: C₂₂H₁₄Br₂O₃ Calc'd: C, 53.43; H, 2.74 Found: C, 53.73; H, 2.75

Example 15

(3,5-Dibromo-4-hydroxy-phenyl)-(2-phenethyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-methanone

This compound was prepared from (2-phenethyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone and bromine in substantially the same manner, as described in Example 6, and was obtained as a yellow solid, mp 153-154 °C; MS *m/e* 502 (M+H)⁺;

30

Analysis for: C₂₃H₁₆Br₂O₃ x 0.057 C₂H₄O₂ Calc'd: C, 55.12; H, 3.25 Found: C, 54.72; H, 2.99

35

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Example 16(2-Butyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(4-hydroxy-3,5-diiodo-phenyl)-methanone

Known Compound (CA reg. no. 1951-26-4): mp 141.5-142.5 °C; MS *m/e* 545 (M+H)⁺;

5 Analysis for: C₁₉H₁₆I₂O₃ Calc'd: C, 41.79; H, 2.95 Found: C, 41.97; H, 2.83

Example 17[4-(2-Benzyl- benzofuran -3-carbonyl)-2,6-diiodo-phenoxy]-acetic acid

10 This compound was prepared from (2-benzyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(3,5-diiodo-4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone and *tert*-butyl bromoacetate in substantially the same manner, as described in Example 2. Formic acid was used in the place of trifluoroacetic acid. The product was obtained as an off-white solid, mp 144-146 °C; MS *m/e* 638 (M⁺);

Analysis for: C₂₄H₁₆I₂O₅ Calc'd: C, 45.17; H, 2.53 Found: C, 44.19; H, 2.42

15

Example 18[4-(2-Benzyl- benzo[b]thiophen -3-carbonyl)-2,6-dibromo-phenoxy]-acetic acid

Known compound (CA reg. no. 68-90-6).

Example 19

20 [2,6-Dibromo-4-(2-phenethyl-benzofuran-3-carbonyl)-phenoxy]-acetic acid

This compound was prepared from (2-phenethyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone in substantially the same manner, as described in Example 20, and was obtained as a white solid, mp 163-164 °C; MS *m/e* 556 (M⁺);

Analysis for: C₂₅H₁₈Br₂O₅ Calc'd: C, 53.79; H, 3.25 Found: C, 53.91; H, 3.14

25

Example 20[2,6-Dibromo-4-(5-chloro-2-ethyl-1-benzofuran-3-carbonyl)-phenoxy]-acetic

30 Step a) [2,6-Dibromo-4-(5-chloro-2-ethyl-1-benzofuran-3-carbonyl)-phenoxy]-acetic acid methyl ester

Methyl bromoacetate was added dropwise into a mixture of (4-chloro-2-ethyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone (2.81 g, 6.13 mmol), potassium carbonate (0.93 g) and N,N-dimethylformamide (28 mL). The mixture was stirred for 15 hours poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic
35 extracts were dried over MgSO₄. Evaporation and purification by flash

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chromatography (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate 9:1) gave a white solid (2.89 g, 89% yield): mp 108-109 °C; MS *m/e* 528 (*M*⁺);

Analysis for: C₂₀H₅₁Br₂ClO₅ Calc'd: C, 45.27; H, 2.89 Found: C, 45.08; H, 2.61

5 Step b) [2,6-Dibromo-4-(5-chloro-2-ethyl-1-benzofuran-3-carbonyl)-phenoxy]-acetic

Potassium hydroxide (15.9 mL, 0.5 N) was added into a solution of [2,6-dibromo-4-(5-chloro-2-ethyl-1-benzofuran-3-carbonyl)-phenoxy]-acetic acid methyl ester (2.8 g, 5.3 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) and methyl alcohol (20 mL). The mixture was stirred for 30 minutes poured into water, acidified with HCl, and cooled to 0 °C. The precipitated solid filtered and dried. The crude product was recrystallized from acetic acid and water to yield a white solid (2.01 g, 74% yield): mp 175-177 °C; MS *m/e* 514 (*M*⁺);

Analysis for: C₁₉H₁₃Br₂ClO₅ Calc'd: C, 44.18; H, 2.54 Found: C, 44.16; H, 2.46

15

Example 21

[4-(2-benzyl)-benzo[b]thiophen-3-carbonyl)-2,6-dibromo-phenoxyethyl]-phosphonic acid

Sodium hydride (0.09 g, 80% in mineral oil) was added into a cold (0 °C) mixture of (2-benzyl-benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone (0.96 g, 1.91 mmol), and tetrahydrofuran (20 mL). The mixture was stirred for 1 hour and then diethyl trifluoromethanesulfonoxymethylphosphonate (0.63 g) was added dropwise. The new mixture was allowed to come to room temperature, stirred for 4 hours, and then warmed to 50 °C and stirred for 2 additional hours. The mixture poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄. Purification by flash chromatography (dichloromethane/acetonitrile 95:5) gave a brown oil (0.79 g, 63% yield). The product was taken in dichloromethane (18 mL) and treated at 0 °C with iodotrimethylsilane (0.45 mL) for 6 hours. The mixture was poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄. Evaporation and purification by flash chromatography (dichloromethane/acetonitrile 85:15) gave a yellow solid (1.1 g, 77% yield): mp 210-212 °C; MS *m/e* 595 (*M*+H)⁺;

30

Example 22

(R)-2-[2,6-dibromo-4-(2-butyl-benzofuran-3-carbonyl)-phenoxy]-3-phenyl-propionic acid

Diethylazodicarboxylate (0.13 mL) was added dropwise into a solution of (2-butyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(3,5-dibromo-4-dihydroxy-phenyl)-methanone (0.24 g, 0.54 mmol),

35

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- triphenylphosphine (0.21 g), (S)-(-)-3-phenyllactic acid methyl ester (0.14 g), and benzene (2.4 mL). The mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 3 hours and at room temperature overnight. The volatiles were removed in vacuo and the residue was purified by flash chromatography to give a oil (0.13 g). The product was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (1.7 mL) and methyl alcohol (1.7 mL) and treated with potassium hydroxide (1.0 N, 0.5 mL). After stirring for 4 hours the mixture was poured into water, acidified with HCl (1 N) and extracted with ethyl ether. The organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄. Evaporation gave a light yellow solid (0.23 g, 84% yield): mp 56-58 °C; MS *m/e* 597 (M-H)⁺;
- 10 Analysis for: C₂₈H₂₄Br₂O₅ x 0.8 H₂O Calc'd: C, 54.69; H, 4.20 Found: C, 54.65; H, 3.88

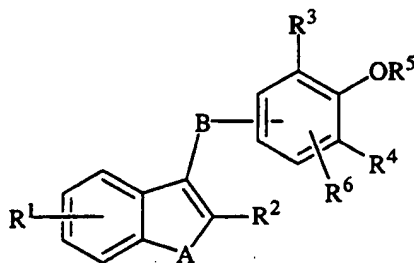
Example 23

- (R)-2-[2,6-dibromo-4-(2-butyl-benzofuran-3-ylmethyl)-phenoxy]-3-phenyl-propionic acid
- 15 acid
- This compound was prepared from 2,6-dibromo-4-(2-ethyl-benzofuran-3-yl-methyl)-phenol and (S)-(-)-3-phenyllactic acid methyl ester in substantially the same manner, as described in Example 21, and was obtained as an oil (0.11 g 91% yield). The product was treated with 1N sodium hydroxide (0.19 mL) in methyl alcohol for 30 minutes.
- 20 Evaporation gave a white solid (0.1 g, 84% yield): mp 225-226 °C ; MS *m/e* 583 (M-H)⁺;
- Analysis for: C₂₈H₂₅Br₂O₄Na x 0.3 H₂O Calc'd: C, 54.78; H, 4.20 Found: C, 54.60; H, 3.79

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound of formula I having the structure



I

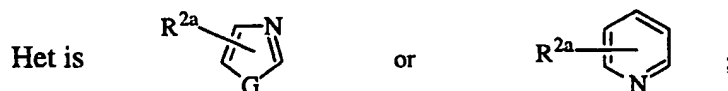
wherein:

- 10 A is O, S, or N ;

B is $-(CH_2)_m-$, $-CH(OH)-$, or carbonyl;

R¹ is hydrogen, nitro, halogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, or trifluoromethyl;

- 15 R² is alkyl of 1-18 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms, arylalkyl of 7-15 carbon atoms, Het-alkyl wherein the alkyl moiety is 1-6 carbon atoms;



R²ⁱ is alkylene of 1-3 carbon atoms;

- 20 G is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen;

R³, R⁴ are each, independently, hydrogen, halogen, alkyl of 1-3 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms or a heterocyclic ring of 5 to 7 ring atom containing 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur;

- 25 R⁵ is hydrogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, $-CH(R^7)R^8$, $-C(CH_2)_nCO_2R^9$, $-C(CH_3)_2CO_2R^9$, $-CH(R^7)(CH_2)_nCO_2R^9$, or $CH(R^7)C_6H_4CO_2R^9$;

R⁶ is hydrogen, halogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, or $-OR^5$;

m = 1-6;

n = 1-6;

- 25 -

R⁷ is hydrogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms, or arylalkyl of 7-15 carbon atoms;

R⁸ is -CO₂R¹⁰, -CONHR¹⁰, tetrazole, or -PO₃;

5 R⁹ and R¹⁰ are each, independently, hydrogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms, or arylalkyl of 7-15 carbon atoms;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. The compound according to claim 1, wherein

R¹ is hydrogen or halogen;

10 R² is alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms or aralkyl of 7-15 carbon atoms;

R³ and R⁴ are halogen; and

m = 1;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

15 4. The compound of claim 1 which is [2,6-dibromo-4-(2-ethyl-benzofuran-3-carbonyl)-phenoxy]-acetic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

5. The compound of claim 1 which is 2,6-dibromo-4-(2-ethyl-benzofuran-3-yl-methyl)-phenol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

20

6. The compound of claim 1 which is (3,5-dibromo-2,4-dihydroxy-phenyl)-(2-ethyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-methanone or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

25 7. The compound of claim 1 which is [2,6-dibromo-4-(2-butyl-benzofuran-3-carbonyl)-phenoxy]-acetic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

8. The compound of claim 1 which is (2-butyl-benzofuran-3-yl) - (3,5-dibromo-4-dihydroxy-phenyl) -methanone or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

30 9. The compound of claim 1 which is [2,6-dibromo-4-(2-butyl-benzofuran-3-ylmethyl)-phenoxy]-acetic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

10. The compound of claim 1 which is (2-ethyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(2,4,6-tribromo-3-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

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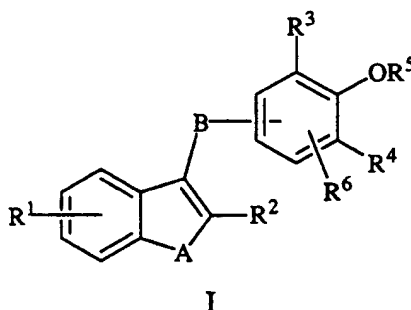
11. The compound of claim 1 which is (2-benzyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(4-hydroxy-3,5-diiodo-phenyl)-methanone or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- 5 12. The compound of claim 1 which is [4-(2-benzyl-benzofuran-3-carbonyl)-2,6-dibromo-phenoxy]-acetic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
13. The compound of claim 1 which is (2-benzyl-benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- 10 14. The compound of claim 1 which is [4-(2-benzyl- benzo[b]thiophen -3-carbonyl)-2,6-dibromo-phenoxy]-acetic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- 15 15. The compound of claim 1 which is (5-chloro-2-ethyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
16. The compound of claim 1 which is (2-benzyl-benzofuran-3-yl)-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxy-phenyl)-methanone or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- 20 17. The compound of claim 1 which is [4-(2-benzyl- benzofuran -3-carbonyl)-2,6-diiodo-phenoxy]-acetic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
18. The compound of claim 1 which is [2,6-dibromo-4-(2-phenethyl-benzofuran-3-carbonyl)-phenoxy]-acetic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- 25 19. The compound of claim 1 which is [2,6-dibromo-4-(5-chloro-2-ethyl-1-benzofuran-3-carbonyl)-phenoxy]-acetic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- 30 20. The compound of claim 1 which is [4-(2-benzyl- benzo[b]thiophen -3-carbonyl)-2,6-dibromo-phenoxy-methyl]-phosphonic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

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21. The compound of claim 1 which is (R)-2-[2,6-dibromo-4-(2-butyl-benzofuran-3-carbonyl)-phenoxy]-3-phenyl-propionic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

5 22. The compound of claim 1 which is (R)-2-[2,6-dibromo-4-(2-butyl-benzofuran-3-ylmethyl)-phenoxy]-3-phenyl-propionic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

23. A method of treating metabolic disorders mediated by insulin resistance or
10 hyperglycemia in a mammal in need thereof which comprises administering to said mammal, a compound of formula I having the structure



wherein:

15 A is O, S, or N;

B is $-(CH_2)_m-$, $-CH(OH)-$, or carbonyl;

R^1 is hydrogen, halogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, or trifluoromethyl;

20 R^2 is alkyl of 1-18 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms, arylalkyl of 7-15 carbon atoms, Het-alkyl wherein the alkyl moiety is 1-6 carbon atoms;



R^{2a} is alkylene of 1-3 carbon atoms;

25 G is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen;

R^3 , R^4 are each, independently, hydrogen, halogen, alkyl of 1-3 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms or a heterocyclic ring of 5 to 7 ring atom containing 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur;

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R^5 is hydrogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, $-\text{CH}(R^7)R^8$, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CO}_2R^9$, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}_2R^9$, $-\text{CH}(R^7)(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CO}_2R^9$, or $\text{CH}(R^7)\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2R^9$;

R^6 is hydrogen, halogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, or $-\text{OR}^5$;

$m = 1-6$;

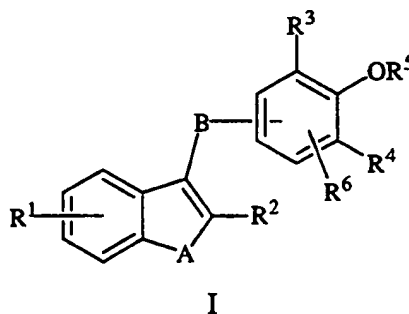
5 $n = 1-6$;

R^7 is hydrogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms, or arylalkyl of 7-15 carbon atoms;

R^8 is $-\text{CO}_2R^{10}$, $-\text{CONHR}^{10}$, tetrazole, or $-\text{PO}_3$;

10 R^9 and R^{10} are each, independently, hydrogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms, or arylalkyl of 7-15 carbon atoms;
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

24. A method of treating or inhibiting type II diabetes in a mammal in need thereof which comprises administering to said mammal, a compound of formula I having the
15 structure



wherein:

A is O, S, or N;

20 B is $-(\text{CH}_2)_m-$, $-\text{CH}(\text{OH})-$, or carbonyl;

R^1 is hydrogen, halogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, or trifluoromethyl;

R^2 is alkyl of 1-18 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms, arylalkyl of 7-15 carbon atoms, Het-alkyl wherein the alkyl moiety is 1-6 carbon atoms;

25 Het is  or  ;

R^{2a} is alkylene of 1-3 carbon atoms;

G is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen;

- 29 -

R^3, R^4 are each, independently, hydrogen, halogen, alkyl of 1-3 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms or a heterocyclic ring of 5 to 7 ring atom containing 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur;

R^5 is hydrogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, $-\text{CH}(R^7)R^8$, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CO}_2R^9$,
 5 $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}_2R^9$, $-\text{CH}(R^7)(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CO}_2R^9$, or $\text{CH}(R^7)\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2R^9$;

R^6 is hydrogen, halogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, or $-\text{OR}^5$;

$m = 1-6$;

$n = 1-6$;

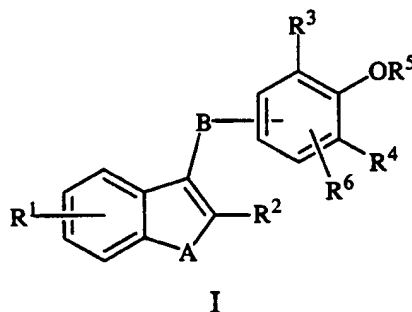
R^7 is hydrogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms, or arylalkyl of
 10 7-15 carbon atoms;

R^8 is $-\text{CO}_2R^{10}$, $-\text{CONHR}^{10}$, tetrazole, or $-\text{PO}_3$;

R^9 and R^{10} are each, independently, hydrogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms, or arylalkyl of 7-15 carbon atoms;
 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

15

25. A method of modulating glucose levels in a mammal in need thereof which comprises administering to said mammal, a compound of formula I having the structure



20 wherein:

A is O, S, or N;

B is $-(\text{CH}_2)_m-$, $-\text{CH}(\text{OH})-$, or carbonyl;

R^1 is hydrogen, halogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, or trifluoromethyl;

25 R^2 is alkyl of 1-18 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms, arylalkyl of 7-15 carbon atoms, Het-alkyl wherein the alkyl moiety is 1-6 carbon atoms;



- 30 -

R^{2a} is alkylene of 1-3 carbon atoms;

G is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen;

5 R³, R⁴ are each, independently, hydrogen, halogen, alkyl of 1-3 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms or a heterocyclic ring of 5 to 7 ring atom containing 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur;

R⁵ is hydrogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, -CH(R⁷)R⁸, -C(CH₂)_nCO₂R⁹, -C(CH₃)₂CO₂R⁹, -CH(R⁷)(CH₂)_nCO₂R⁹, or CH(R⁷)C₆H₄CO₂R⁹;

R⁶ is hydrogen, halogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, or -OR⁵;

m = 1-6;

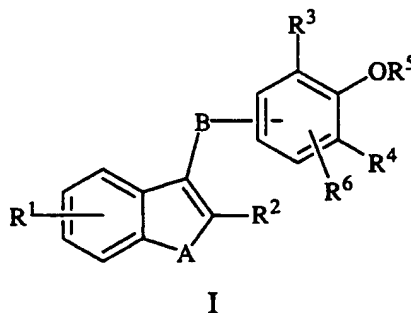
10 n = 1-6;

R⁷ is hydrogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms, or arylalkyl of 7-15 carbon atoms;

R⁸ is -CO₂R¹⁰, -CONHR¹⁰, tetrazole, or -PO₃;

15 R⁹ and R¹⁰ are each, independently, hydrogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms, or arylalkyl of 7-15 carbon atoms; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

26. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound of formula I having the structure



20

wherein:

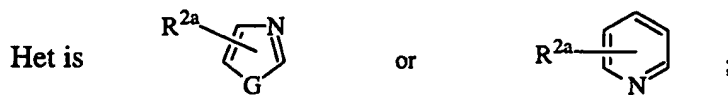
A is O, S, or N;

B is -(CH₂)_m-, -CH(OH)-, or carbonyl;

25 R¹ is hydrogen, halogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, or trifluoromethyl;

R² is alkyl of 1-18 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms, arylalkyl of 7-15 carbon atoms, Het-alkyl wherein the alkyl moiety is 1-6 carbon atoms;

- 31 -



R^{2a} is alkylene of 1-3 carbon atoms;

G is oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen;

5 R^3 , R^4 are each, independently, hydrogen, halogen, alkyl of 1-3 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms or a heterocyclic ring of 5 to 7 ring atom containing 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur;

R^5 is hydrogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, $-\text{CH}(R^7)R^8$, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CO}_2R^9$, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}_2R^9$, $-\text{CH}(R^7)(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CO}_2R^9$, or $\text{CH}(R^7)\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2R^9$;

R^6 is hydrogen, halogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, or $-\text{OR}^5$;

10 $m = 1-6$;

$n = 1-6$;

R^7 is hydrogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms, or arylalkyl of 7-15 carbon atoms;

R^8 is $-\text{CO}_2R^{10}$, $-\text{CONHR}^{10}$, tetrazole, or $-\text{PO}_3$;

15 R^9 and R^{10} are each, independently, hydrogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, aryl of 6-10 carbon atoms, or arylalkyl of 7-15 carbon atoms;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutical carrier.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/10211

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C07D307/80 A61K31/34 A61K31/38 C07D333/56

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C07D A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DE 196 24 292 A (MERCKLE G.M.B.H., GERMANY) 2 January 1998 (1998-01-02) figure 1; examples 2,3 ---	1
X	EP 0 599 142 A (MERCK PATENT GMBH, GERMANY) 1993 page 2, line 38 -page 3, line 13 page 4; example 1 ---	1
X	WO 92 20331 A (KAROBIO AB, SWED.) 1992 page 5, line 11 - line 21 page 6, line 5 page 7, line 19 page 9, line 32 page 14 -page 15 --- -/--	1



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

17 September 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

29/09/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Authorized officer

Paisdor, B

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/10211

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DE 33 42 624 A (H. GROTE ET AL.) 29 March 1984 (1984-03-29) page 7; example 1 page 10; example 8 page 11; example 9 ----	1
X	WO 96 05190 A (KARO BIO AB) 22 February 1996 (1996-02-22) page 11, line 20 -page 13, line 7 ----	1
X	US 3 012 042 A (NGUYEN PHUC BUU HOI ET AL) 5 December 1961 (1961-12-05) cited in the application claims 1-8 column 1, line 61 -column 2, line 30 ----	1,6
X	EP 0 425 359 A (SANOFI SA) 2 May 1991 (1991-05-02) cited in the application page 5 -page 7; examples ----	1
A	WO 91 19702 A (PFIZER) 26 December 1991 (1991-12-26) ----	1,23-26
A	WO 97 40017 A (NOVONORDISK AS) 30 October 1997 (1997-10-30) -----	1,23-26

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 99/10211

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Remark: Although claims 23-25
are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal
body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged
effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☒ Claims Nos.: not applicable
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such
an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all
searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment
of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report
covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is
restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box I.2

Claims Nos.: not applicable

The search revealed documents which are prima facie casting a serious doubt on the question whether independent claims meet the criteria of Article 33(2) and (3) of the PCT. Since it is not possible to foresee which will be the subject of the amended claims, the search was executed with due regard to Rule 33.3 PCT and the PCT Search Guidelines (PCT/GL/2), Chapter III, Paragraph 3.6.

Consequently the search was made with particular emphasis on claim 2 in combination with examples for the substituents of formula I of claim 1 defined in claim 1 given in claims 3 - 22.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 99/10211

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
DE 19624292 A	02-01-1998	NONE	
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 99/10211

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9119702 A		GR 3022714 T	30-06-1997
		HU 65603 A	28-07-1994
		IL 98447 A	31-12-1995
		JP 2581523 B	12-02-1997
		JP 7149636 A	13-06-1995
		JP 7005513 B	25-01-1995
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